



Tennessee Farm Facts

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In Cooperation with Tennessee Department of Agriculture

July Crop Production Cattle Layers & Eggs Milk Production July 28, 2010
Sheep & Lambs Sheep & Lamb Death Loss Livestock Slaughter Dairy Product Prices Volume 10 Number 11

Tennessee Wheat Crop Downgraded From June

With harvest wrapped up, the effects of the May floods and the hot, dry weather that followed are now visible. According to the National Weather Service, temperatures for the first 26 days of June in Middle Tennessee were the hottest since 1953. This allowed producers to rapidly harvest Tennessee's wheat crop. Based on a recent survey administered by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service, Tennessee Field Office, the State's 2010 winter wheat yields averaged 52.0 bushels per acre, down 4 bushels from earlier expectations in June, but up 1 bushel from a year ago. Producers seeded a total of 280,000 acres last fall, down 35 percent from the previous year. Harvested area for grain, at 190,000, is down 150,000 acres from 2009. Total production is estimated at 9.88 million bushels.

U.S. Winter Wheat Production up 2 Percent from June

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.51 billion bushels, up 2 percent from last month but down 1 percent from 2009. The United States yield is forecast at 46.9 bushels per acre, up 0.3 bushel from last month and up 2.7 bushels from last year. If realized, this will be tied for the third highest yield on record, trailing only 1999 and 2008. The area expected to be harvested for grain totals 32.1 million acres, unchanged from the Acreage report released on June 30, 2010 but down 7 percent from last year.

As June began, heading of the winter wheat crop was 84 percent complete, on par with last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. The most significant delays were evident in the Pacific Northwest, Montana, and Nebraska, where cool temperatures had slowed crop development. By June 13, harvest was complete on 9 percent of this year's acreage, slightly ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Warm, mostly dry weather prevailed mid-month, promoting rapid heading progress and providing ideal harvesting conditions for much of the major winter wheat-producing regions. By June 27, ninety-six percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage. Producers had harvested 54 percent of this year's crop by July 4, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. As harvest surpassed the midpoint, 63 percent of the crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 66 percent on June 6 and 47 percent from the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Tennessee, Surrounding States, and U.S., July 1, 2010 with Comparisons¹

State	Acreage Harvested		Yield Per Acre		Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	1,000 Acres		Bushels		1,000 Bushels	
Arkansas	390	170	44.0	52.0	17,160	8,840
Georgia	250	145	42.0	40.0	10,500	5,800
Kentucky	390	270	57.0	63.0	22,230	17,010
Mississippi	165	105	50.0	50.0	8,250	5,250
Missouri	730	310	47.0	44.0	34,310	16,640
North Carolina	600	400	49.0	37.0	29,400	14,800
TENNESSEE	340	190	51.0	52.0	17,340	9,880
Virginia	210	180	58.0	54.0	12,180	9,720
United States	34,485	32,085	44.2	46.9	1,522,718	1,505,493

2010 forecast, 2009 final.

U.S. Cattle: All cattle and calves in the United States as of July 1, 2010, totaled 100.8 million head, 1 percent below the 102.0 million on July 1, 2009. All cows and heifers that have calved, at 40.8 million, were down 1 percent from July 1, 2009. The 2010 calf crop is expected to be 35.4 million, down 1 percent from 2009. Calves born during the first half of the year are estimated at 25.7 million, down 1 percent from 2009. Beef cows; at 31.7 million, were down 2 percent from July 1, 2009. Milk cows; at 9.1 million, were down 1 percent from July 1, 2009. Other class estimates on July 1, 2010 and the changes from July 1, 2009, are as follows: All heifers 500 pounds and over, 16.1 million, down 1 percent. Beef replacement heifers, 4.4 million, down 2 percent. Milk replacement heifers, 4.1 million, up 3 percent. Other heifers, 7.7 million, down 1 percent. Steers weighing 500 pounds and over, 14.3 million, down 1 percent. Bulls weighing 500 pounds and over, 2.1 million, unchanged. Calves under 500 pounds, 27.5 million, down 1 percent. All cattle and calves on feed for slaughter, 12.0 million, up 3 percent.

**Layers and Eggs: Layers on Hand and Eggs Produced by Selected States
and United States, During June 2009 and 2010**

Selected States	Table Egg Layers in Flocks 30,000 or more		All Layers ¹		Eggs per 100 for All Layers ¹	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alabama	1,255	1,409	9,149	9,873	1,858	1,864
Arkansas	3,292	3,229	12,176	12,060	1,955	1,940
Georgia	8,782	8,196	17,495	16,974	2,035	2,091
North Carolina	5,394	6,095	12,609	13,612	2,086	1,962
All Other States ²	253,804	256,579	282,603	285,807	2,240	2,244
United States	272,527	275,508	334,032	338,326	2,203	2,203

¹ Includes all layers and eggs produced in both table egg and hatching egg flocks regardless of size. ² Tennessee included in other states.

Tennessee: April-June 2010 quarterly production of milk was 232 million pounds, 6 percent lower than the April-June period in 2009. The average number of milk cows was 53,000 head, 3,000 head less than the same period a year earlier. January-March 2010 quarterly production of milk, at 222 million pounds, was down 9 percent from the January-March period in 2009. The average number of milk cows for the January-March quarter was 53,000 head, 5,000 less than a year earlier.

Milk Cows and Production: Tennessee and U.S. Preliminary, April-June, 2009-2010

	April-June Milk Cows ¹		April-June Milk Production ²		Change from 2009
	2009	2010	2009	2010	
	<i>1,000 Head</i>		<i>Million Pounds</i>		<i>Percent</i>
Tennessee	56	53	246	232	-5.7
United States	9,262	9,111	48,888	49,724	1.7

¹ Includes dry cows, excludes heifers not yet fresh. ² Excludes milk sucked by calves.

U.S. Sheep: All sheep and lamb inventory in the United States on July 1, 2010 totaled 6.90 million head, down 2 percent from July 1, 2009. Breeding sheep inventory at 4.16 million head on July 1, 2010 was down 3 percent from July 1, 2009. Market sheep and lambs (including newborn lambs), at 2.74 million head, were down 1 percent from last July. The breeding herd consists of 3.37 million ewes one year old and older, 175,000 rams one year old and older, and 620,000 replacement lambs (including newborn lambs). Market lamb inventory at 2.65 million head was comprised of 1.58 million lambs under 65 pounds, 550,000 lambs 65-84 pounds, 285,000 lambs 85-105 pounds, and 235,000 lambs over 105 pounds. Market sheep inventory was 90,000 head.

The 2010 lamb crop in the United States is expected to total 3.60 million head, down 2 percent from the 2009 lamb crop of 3.69 million head. Lambs born during January through June 2010 totaled 3.15 million head or 88 percent of the yearly total. An additional 450,000 head are expected to be born during the period July through December 2010. The 2010 expected lambing rate of 108 lambs per 100 ewes is unchanged from last year.

All goat and kid inventory on July 1, 2010 totaled 3.67 million head, down 1 percent from the previous July number. Breeding goat inventory totaled 2.74 million head, down 2 percent from July 2009. All market goats and kids totaled 925,000 head, unchanged from the previous July. On July 1, 2010, meat and all other goats totaled 3.11 million head, down 2 percent from July 2009. Milk goat inventory was up 1 percent increasing to 390,000 head while angora goat inventory, at 165,000 head, was unchanged from a year ago. The 2010 kid crop in the United States is expected to total 1.95 million head, virtually unchanged from the 2009 kid crop. The 2010 expected kidding rate of 104 kids per 100 does is up 1 percent from the 2009 kid rate of 103.

U.S. Sheep and Lamb Death Losses

Sheep and lamb losses from animal predators and non-predator causes in the United States totaled 634,500. Losses of sheep totaled 234,500 head or 37.0 percent of total losses. Lambs losses were 400,000 head or 63.0 percent of the total. Animal predator losses totaled 247,200 head. This represents 39.0 percent of the total losses from all causes and resulted in a loss of \$20.5 million to farmers and ranchers.

Non-predator losses of sheep and lamb totaled 387,300 or 61.0 percent of the total losses and resulted in a loss of \$36.3 million to farmers and ranchers. Harsh conditions during the 2009 winter resulted in weather related problems being the leading cause of non-predator deaths accounting for 21.5 percent. Digestive problems (Enterotoxemia, Internal Parasites, and Other digestive problems) followed for a combined 17.3 percent of non-predator deaths.

U.S. Goat and Kid Death Losses

Goat and Kid losses from all causes totaled 554,000 head in 2009. Diseases and other known causes accounted for 255,000 deaths or 46.0 percent of the total deaths. Predators accounted for 180,000 deaths or 32.5 percent of the total while the remainder of goat and kid losses at 119,000 or 21.5 percent resulted from unknown causes.

Losses of Sheep and Lambs: By All Causes, Predators and Non-Predators, Number by State and United States, 2009

State	All Causes		Predators		Non-Predators	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs
	<i>Head</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Head</i>
KY	2,000	4,000	200	800	1,800	3,200
NC	1,300	2,000	500	800	800	1,200
TN	1,500	3,000	300	800	1,200	2,200
VA	3,000	9,500	800	5,200	2,200	4,300
U.S.	234,500	400,000	75,700	171,500	158,800	228,500

Losses of Sheep and Lambs from Predators and Non-Predators: Total Value per Head and Total Value, by State and United States, 2009

State	Value Per Head		Total Value Predator Losses		Total Value Non-Predator Losses	
	Sheep ¹	Lambs ²	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
KY	170	65	34	52	306	208
NC	152	67	76	54	122	80
TN	145	65	44	52	174	143
VA	140	68	112	354	308	292
U.S. ³	135	63	9,662	10,854	22,001	14,302

¹ Sheep value per head is based on a two-year straight average of the value of ewes reported in the January 1 Sheep Survey from 2009 to 2010. ² Lamb value per head is based on the market year average lamb price. An average lamb weight of 60 pounds was used in all States except Colorado, where a 90 pound average was used. ³ US value per head is weighted between predator and non-predator losses for sheep and lambs. US value of sheep and lamb losses is the sum of state sheep and lamb losses.

Livestock Slaughter¹: Tennessee & United States, June 2009 and 2010

Species	Number Slaughtered		Total Live Weight		Average Live Weight	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	<i>1,000 Head</i>		<i>1,000 Pounds</i>		<i>Pounds</i>	
Tennessee						
Cattle	2.7	3.6	2,189	2,970	835	837
Calves	₂	₂	₂	₂	₂	₂
Hogs	47.6	54.7	22,284	25,167	469	461
Sheep & lambs	1.4	1.5	93	96	68	66
United States						
Cattle	2,981.5	3,050.5	3,772,664	3,835,502	1,269	1,261
Calves	77.3	68.6	19,243	18,226	251	269
Hogs	9,182.3	9,044.7	2,470,661	2,449,389	269	271
Sheep & lambs	202.8	212.0	27,685	28,283	137	134

¹ Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other commercial slaughter (excludes farm slaughter). ² Represent 's zero.

Dairy Products Prices Highlights

Cheddar Cheese prices received for U.S. 40 pound Blocks averaged \$1.44 per pound for the week ending July 17. The price per pound increased 2.6 cents from the previous week. The price for U.S. 500 pound Barrels adjusted to 38 percent moisture averaged \$1.48 per pound, up 5.6 cents from the previous week.

Butter prices received for 25 kilogram and 68 pound boxes meeting USDA Grade AA standards averaged \$1.74 per pound for the week ending July 17. The U.S. price per pound increased 2.4 cents from the previous week. Nonfat Dry Milk prices received for bag, tote and tanker sales meeting USDA Extra Grade or USPH Grade A standards averaged \$1.23 per pound for the week ending July 17. The U.S. price per pound increased 0.1 cent from the previous week.

Dry Whey prices received for bag, tote and tanker sales meeting USDA Extra Grade standards averaged 36.2 cents per pound for the week ending July 17. The U.S. price per pound decreased 0.1 cent from the previous week.